processors County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Rockwell, presiding; Hon. H. A.

Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stillwell and WILLIAM BRENNAN FOR THE MURDER OF

of WILLIAM BRENNAN FOR THE MURDER OF MICHAEL HORAN.
FOURTH DAY.

SION OF THE CASE—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DECREE.

10.—On the re-assembling of the court this, District Attorney Underhill proceeded to ade jury on the part of the prosecution.

uded to the length of time that had already been in the trial of this case, and he thought not unsit should be thoroughly examined in order to a correct conclusion, so that the rights of the swell as the defendant might be vindicated. He ed that this was a case of murder, fully within ning of the statutes; that killing was intended, he particular person upon which to commit the ded been selected. A dangerous weapon was equisition, which of itself was a violation of law; the ensuing in consequence of its use, the defendance leaves a suffly of the crime with which he is In detailing the facts of the case, he adimtted the was some disturbance at the house before the tragedy occurred; but in alluding to the witnesses, he never heard evidence, taken all together, which die all classes of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution, and especially Ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses prosecution and especially ayres, from the association of the affair, and vindicated the witnesses and a difficulty arising, the prisoner brought in a which he flourished about his head; being induced cast upon his veracity by counsel for detence; agreed that they entered the place perfectly sola difficulty arising, the prisoner brought in a which he flourished about his head; being induced it aside, he immediately proceeded up stairs, down a gun and shot Horan dead. Whether loaded with shot or with a bullet, was no difference, as death ensued in consequence of arge. From the evidence of Ayers, it appears saw the prisoner cock the gun, and even describes, and as it was shown that Brennan had no coats plain that the hammer could not have been ally drawn back by becoming entangled, and it tectore evident that it must have been placed in ition by the fingers of defendant himself, and ed. It was said, on the part of the defence, that late acquaintanceship existed between the priso deceased; and yet not a single witness was brough to prove this assertion. He had no doubt that the texhibited a degree of remores after he saw what lone; and that he had proved an excellent charactelly admitted; but this was a court of justice, and

Counsel for defence made a few observations in favoof the prisoner, when the Court proceeded to charge the
jury.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge Rockwell said that this case had consumed a
considerable length of time, but no longer than it demanded, as it was one of that character which required
careful deliberation. The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the crime of murder; but by a description of
the greater offence, as well as the lesser, he may
be convicted of what the jury may think is established by the evidence. The offence of murder and
manisupher are offences at the common law, but
the whole has now been codified by the Legislature,
and all is embraced in the statutes. (He here
rest the statutes relating to the various degrees of murder, as classified in a general manner, and those sections
which define homicide.) If a person breaks into a house
to steal and accidentally kills a man, while in the pursuit of another object, he is guilty of murder, as lass in
a case where the killing is perpetrated with a premedilated design, such as laying in wait for, or poisoning a
person, which, if followed up, shows a direct intent to
take life. It is likewise murder where perpetrated with
a deprawed mind, with malice aforethought, for malice is
to be inferred from the act itself. Cases have been cited
by counsel for defence, as, for instance, where a person on a
scaffold throws down bricks or timber upon those who
may stand beneath; when it appears to a certainty that
death must occur in consequence, it is inferred that he
has a deprayed mind, regardless of human life; or
intile children in the street, the inference would be the
same. In my opinion, if the prisoner is convicted it must
be under the second sub-division of the statute. The inquiry in the first place would be, did he kill the man?
This is a very difficult point to arrive at in most cases of
the kind, but here it is perfectly plain—there can be no
doubt about it. It is not disputed that he held the gun,
pressed the barrel against the c same need, is where a man intends the obable consequences of the act he perads a gun, aims it and pulls the trigger, uppose that he intends to kill. It is a
used in the manner it was intended and it is therefore to be inferred
and the intends to be inferred. dram shop, which is a public invitation for all men to enter and buy drinks. Horan and his three companions cams in there to get drinks. No one was in at the time but the barkeeper and Murphy. The first thing was for him to give or sell fluour to a drunken man, and drink with him. The company took seats, and all dram more no coubt, than they should have done. Ayres proposed a tost, and all rose up, when Murphy, supposing an allusion had been made to him, advanced towards Ayres, and was knocked down. It seems, then Horan took hold of Murphy, and tried to keep him in his chair. This occasioned some noise, which the woman residing up stairs thought nothing more than the moving of chairs; but it was enough to bring down Brennan, who came and interfesed. According to the testimory, he soon went out, stating that he would soon settle that, or something like it. He then went into an adjoining room, and brought out a sword—a deadly weapon—which he flourished about, evidently for the purpose of frightening the parties, but which had not the desired effect. He again went out, and during the interval the parties became separated, and ace of the McDonald's was leading Horan out; Ayers was outside, on the sill of the door. Then Reeman appeared on the stage with a loaded gun in his hand. It is for you to judge whether there was no necessity for a deadly weapon due to the stage with a loaded gun his hand. It is for you to judge whether there was no necessity for using it. There is no lipsupte about presenting the muzzle; and now as to the limit has a sudden burst of remorae natural manet he circumstances. If they were going out of the house, there was no necessity for using it. There is no lipsupte about presenting the muzzle; and now as to the limit had been like here was great force in the remarks of the District Attorney that, it was a sudden burst of remorae natural ander the circumstances, and in no manner showing humiliation. After adverting to the law which should govern the urg randout the prisoner was a localized, th

HOCHE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 9, 1864.

TOTHE EUROD OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
My Dear Sir—On reading an editorial in your paper of yesterday, under the head of "The Mysteries of the Gardner Case," I find my name mentioned, amongst pthers, as one of the counsel of Dr. Gardner in prosecuting his claim before the Mexican Commissioners. Permit me, my dear sir, to assure you, that I never was, either directly or indirectly, connected as counsel for Dr. Gardner, in that or any other business of his of any nature or description. I hope you will do me the justice to make this arowal as public as the charge has been made against me. I am an old lawyer, of forty years standing, and I very much desire not to have my professional reputation for integrity tarnished in any way while I live. Bespectfully, your obedient servant.

Mawai Intelligence, stanner John Hancock, Commander Livingston, an Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Batavia Dec. 11. schooner Fenimors Coper, Commander Stevens, an Cape of Good Hope, arrived 19th, and both re-

Our New Hampshire Correspondence.
CONCORD, N. H., March 7, 1854.
s Hampshire—Sketch of Colonel Baker, the Democratic Candidate for Governor-Iroubles of the Democracy-

The Senatorship, de.

I meant to have written you before this time, but cir-I meant to have written you before this time, but circumstances prevented my so doing. On some points that I had intended to write I have been unable to obtain such information as I think would be satisfactory to you. These matters, however, are such as can be taken up as well after election as before it. I propose in this letter to give you a sketch of the democratic candidate for Governor, of whose election there seems to be but one opinion. As he is likely to play a prominent part in politics in future years, the readers of the Herald cannot be averse to learning something of his past career, though that has not been very eventful.

Mr. Baker was born in the autumn of 1818, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. His ancestors were among the

Mr. Baker was born in the autumn of 1818, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. His great-grand-father was a member of the Massachusetts judiciary in the last century. In the Revolution the Bakers were good whigs. Mr. Baker was educated at Exeter, N. H., and at Cambridge, Mass., graduating at Harvard in 1839, when he was just completing his twenty-first year. He immediately commenced the study of the law at Concord, N. H., in the office of Pierce & Fowler—the former gentleman being now President of the United States. Mr. Fowler is the same gentleman who presided at an anti-Nebraska meeting last evening.

who presided at an anti-Nobraska meeting last evening, at which he made a strong speech. Mr. Baker aubsequently studied under Gen. Feaslee, now Collector of Roston. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1841 he associated himself with he late Mr. Carroll, in conducting the New Hampshire Patriot, then, as now, the chief organ of the democracy of this State. He retired from the Patriot in 1843, receiving the same year an appointment to the office, or offices, of Clerk of the Courts of Merzimac county. He held this place down to 1850, and was a popular officer.

In 1850 Mr. Baker was chosen a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Concord though there was a small whig majority at that time in the town. On taking his seat in the House he was chosen Speaker, though he had never before been a member of any legislative body. Hi conduct in the chair fully justified the conduct of the House, as he presided with dignity, impartiality and the chair fully justified the conduct of the House, as he presided with dignity, impartiality and the conduct of the chair fully justified the result of the conduct of the chair fully justified the result of the conduct of the conduct of the chair fully justified the result of the conduct of the conduct

Board of Education.

The Board met on Wednesday evening, E. C. Benedict, Esc., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr STILLMAN presented the report of the Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses, in favor of approving the memorial of the school officers of the Nineteenth ward to the Board of Councilmen in relation to the schoolhouse at Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue. Adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Common Council forthwith.

Dr. Hills presented a communication from the school officers of the Twelfth ward, nominating A. V. Williams as Commissioner for said ward, in place of Thomas Lennon, resigned; and E. Ketchum as Trustee, in place of E. C. Weeks, resigned—which nominations were confirmed.

as Commissioner for said ward, in place of Thomas Lennon, resigned; and E. Ketchum as Trustee, in place of E. C. Weeks, resigned—which nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Millen presented a communication from the school officers of the Eleventh ward, nominating William Cummings as Inspector for said ward, in place of Charles Perley, who has not qualified. Nomination confirmed.

Mr. Millen presented an application of the school officers of the Eleventh ward, for an appropriation to pay bills for sundry repairs to the schoolhouses in said ward. To Finance Committee.

Dr. Hills presented the report of the Inspector of the Twelfth ward, which was read and ordered on file.

Dr. IRWIN presented the following:—Whereas, section thirty of the School law provides for the payment of the actual and reasonable expenses of commissioners while attending to the duties of their office; therefore, Resolved, That the Clerk have placed at the disposal of the members of this Board tickets of the principal stage lines running in the vicinity of this hall. Laid on the table.

Mr. West offered the following:—
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to report to this Board on the propriety of abolishing corporeal punishment in the primary departments of our Common Schools. Laid on the table.

The subject of amendments to the School law being next in order,

Mr. Watsburky presented various amendments, and moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole on the subject. Carried.

After a session of several hours, the committee rose and reported that they had considered over forty proposed amendments, and adopted ——

Resolved, That the proposed law, as unanimously adopted by the Board, be presented to the Lagislature, with a memorial, under the seal of the Board, and signed by the President and clork; that 250 copies of the proposed law her printed, and that a committee was agreed to, and the following resolution adopted—

Resolved, That the proposed law, as unanimously adopted by the Board, be presented to the Board and proposed l

The Board adjourned.

The Irish Military Organization.

New York, March 8, 1664.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—Having seen by a report in your paper that it was announced at the Democratic Repulsion Society on last night that I would be present to tell how, when, and where the Irish military organization intended to operate in reference to the European struggle, I beg you will allow me briefly to explain:—

First—I never directly or indirectly authorized any one it say that I would give any such information, or any information at all respecting the Irish soldiers.

Secondly—I had and have no authority, direct or indirect, to speak for the said organization.

Thirdly—If I had, and knew their purpose—which I do not—I would not be so utterly senseless as to tell it openly. All I can vouch for is that they will do their duty by this country, under whose flag they are enrolled; and being sworn to that duty, I consider them, and have so characterized them, "the soldiers of liberty." When speaking of them in the society I took care to say I only expressed my Gran opinion.

I did promise to be present last night. My intention was to repeat what I had stated before—that I could not act with any society or any body that made religious conversion or reformation one of its objects. I would not join any society organized on the basis of extirpating Protestantism; I would oppose such society with all my sirength. It is not to be supposed, then, that I could set with one the basis, or one basis, of which would be to extirpate Catholicity. I am for political liberty, equality and fraternity, the world over, without reference to the religion or nation of the oppressed. With the religion of the liberated I have nothing to do. I would leave that to the churches, to reason, to the vitality of truth, and to God. As far as I can judge, this opinion is shared by all the Irish soldiers.

I am, sir, your ob't servant.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

HABBAS CORFUS.

MARCH T.—In the Matter of Petition for Habeas Corpus directing Captain Elisha Peck to produce James Brown.—

Mr. B. P. Dunning, Associate United States District Attorney, appeared for the government, and submitted, in his return to the habeas corpus, that Brown was detained by virtue of an enlistment in the service for the period of five years, which was yet unexpired. Brown denied that he ever enlisted, and claimed that he had been arrested as a deserter, named James Lee, and taken and detained on board the Columbia, as such, when in fact he never had enlisted and never belonged to the service. Mr. Dunning produced the record of a court martial held on board the North Carolina, in October last, by which it appeared that the relator had been tried, under the name of Brown alias Lee, for having attempted to desert, and was convicted of that offence. The relator had been tried, under the name of Brown alias Lee, for having attempted to desert, and was convicted of that offence. The relator had been tried that he never had enlisted; that his name was James Brown, and that he had by mistake been arrested as James Ize. This was the only evidence that was produced, the recruiting officer being absent on service, and the description list being on board the Columbia, now on service at sea. The Judge held that there were considerable doubts of the identity of the relator, and ordered him to be discharged.

THE RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS AND MARRIED WOMEN. Charles Benedict and Wife vs. William N. Seymour and

THE RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS AND MARRIED WOMEN.

Charles Benedict and Wife ex. William N. Seymour and
Others—Partition.—This case presents several difficulties,
arising mainly out of the altered state of the law in relation to husband and wife; and as a sale is asked for,
instead of an actual partition of the undivided interest
of the parties, and as the rights of infants as well as of
married women are to be affected, the questions which
suggest themselves to the mind of the Court demand the
more careful consideration. The counsel for the plaininterest of the parties of april 28, 1840, for the better securing of the interests of married women in lands sold under decrees in partition, it was provided that unless they chose to executerelease to their husbands, their inchoate right of dower in such cases should be valued, and a corresponding portion of the process invested or paid over, as the Court should deem best, to secure and pract the rights and interests of the parties. Under this act the ordinary practice formerly, when a release could not be obtained from the wife, was to pay this money set apart for her dower into cent. By the act of 1864 and 48, however, for the bettier protection of the money set apart for her property and its unanagement, to stand precisely upon the same footing as "single formales," and with the same power of disposal" and if they were unmarried." Why then should money awarded to them, be any longer paid into court. Why, in other, words, should the Chamberlain of the city, without their request, be made their truster Money paid to a married woman is not as formerly her husband's lying they were unmarried." Why then should money awarded to them, be any longer paid into court. Why, in other, words, should the Chamberlain of the city, without their request, the money and cont

of. How, then, in other cases, is an inchoate tenancy by the curtesy to be valued? In other words, what sum in gross, as a substitute for the probable prospective income, is to be allowed? On this and other points suggested I wish to hear the counsel for the parties before adopting the draft decrees which have been submitted in this and

First District Court.

Before Hon. Justice Green.

MARCH 8.—Landlord and Tenant.—Robert L. Stewart and others vs. Sylvester J. Sherman.—This was a summary proceeding to recover possession of premises 118 William street in the city of New York. The plaintiffs claim to recover. 864 80, for a balance of rent due on the first of March, 1854. The defendant admits the letting, but denies that he holds over and continues in possession of the premises without permission of the landlord, and says that he has paid, or offered to pay, all the rent as it became due. A witness was produced by the defendant, who swore that on the first day of March he called upon Mr. Stewart and tendered him \$10 42 for the rent due on that day; Mr. Stewart refused to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would consent to receive it for one month's rent, but would not as legal inference to be drawn from the facts set forth in the plaintiff proved by the defendant the penalty of \$50 for violating the Corporation ordinance. The plaintiff proved by Allen D. Simon, who swore that he is, and has been for seven years last past, a deputy inspector of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK BERALD.

The Cuban Junta.

To the editor of the New York Rebald.

As you have given an account of the proceedings of the Universal Democratic Republican Society, regarding its sitting held on the evening of the 7th instant, so I hope you will be so good as to insert in your columns the following letter, which I have addressed to the President of that society, and by so doing you will oblige your obedient servant,

PERFIRIO VALIENTE.

Con. Formes, Secretary of the Universal Democratic Republican Society.—

DEAR SIR—In the account given in the Herald of the 8th instant, regarding the ordinary sitting held on the previous evening by the Universal Democratic Republican Society. Colonel Forbes is said to have read an interesting proposition from the Cuban Junta, inviting their members and some others to write a treatise apon the best method of abolishing slavery in Cuba. As Secretary of the Cuban Junta, I hasten to correct the mistate therein incurred. It is not the Junta which has made the proposition alluded to, but the Cuban Democratic Athensum, in framing the programme of a literary competition wherein its individuals, limiting themselves to the academical character of their institution, purpose treating on such questions as concern the substitution of free in the place of slave labor.

The Cuban Junta is essentially revolutionary. Its only aim is at the political freedom of the island, and in no manner whatever mingles or interferes with social questions, which exclusively belong to, and are society and entirely to be decided by, the Cuban people, when they have schieved their independence.

Be pleased to apprise the society of the foregoing explanations, and accept the consideration of high regard and esteem of your obedient servant.

PERFIRIO VALIENTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT BOSTON

ADDITIONAL PROM EUROPE. THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

mmmm OUR PARIS AND COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship Asia reached her dock at East B at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails for New York and the South left in the afternoon train. The newspapers afford but little news of importance in addition to that received from Halifax. It was reported in Paris that Lord Raglan, Prince George

It was reported in Paris that Lord Raglan, Prince George of Cambridge, and other distinguished officers of the English army for the East, would pass through that city to Marseilles and thence embark for Malta.

A private letter, dated Athens, February 9, describes the intense excitement existing among the Greeks. On that day one hundred students of the University called in a body upon King Otho, and demanded to be led against the Turks, and urged an alliance with Russia.

On the 10th of February, the students of nearly all the schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and com-

schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and com-menced selling their books and personal property for arms and ammunition. Large sums were being contributed by private citizens, one having given \$175,000 for the arming of volunteers.

of volunteers.

The King appears to be entirely powerless, so determined are the people on war against Turkey.

Our Paris Correspondence.
Paris, Feb. 13, 1864.
The Princess Lieven's Farewell Soirce—Popularity of the Russian Residents in Paris—Was Thought Inestiable—The English Troops to Pass Through Paris on Thir Way to Marseilles—The New Loan—The Fresh Negotiations—An Incident of the Battle of Citate—The Ball Costume—Interview Between the Emperor and Father Ravignan—Theatres, &c.
From smid the general chorus of gay and noisy voices which, as from the very fount of hilarious harmony

From smid the general chorus of gay and noisy voices which, as from the very fount of hilarious harmony, seem spontaneously to bubble up from this charmed city, there may be distinctly heard just now, a low wail of mourning and lamentation, of weeping, and—tell it not on the shores of the Baltic—of gnashing of teeth.

The Princess Lieven has given her farewell party in the Rue St. Florenten, and if Brussells is pro tem, to be her headquarters, Baron Rothschild, speaking in behalf of the grande monde says, a distance of eight hours shall not prevent such re-unions.

In Paris no foreigners are so popular as the Russians. As residents they may take place among the highest personages, their rank and fortune generally giving them an unquestionable right to do so. Their manners have much of the urbanity and gaiety of the French, with something of the frankness and solidity of the Anglo-Saxon. They have great facility in languages, and are always familiar with French and English. They live en prince, and with unbounded hospitality. With these agreeable and estimable attractions, English. They live on prince, and with unbounded hospitality. With these agreeable and estimable attractions, they are perfectly unfettered in their political associations. Legitimist or Orleanist, imperialist or socialist, are alike welcomed to the halls of the Russian stranger, and the doors of every political aspiration, no matter what the shads, are in return equally open to him. M. of Kingeloff, it is well known was himself a most what the shads, are in return equally open to him. M. de Kisseleff, it is well known, was himself a most graceful, not to say, illustrious personification of all this; and most sincere have been the regrets at his departure. But he has left behind him an intimation which no Russian affects for a moment to misunderstand. Its purport is that the sconer their goods and chattels are packed up, given away, or sold, the better, for that their hours are numbered. Every Russian knows that com-pliance is absolute, unless they would submit to immepliance is absolute, unless they would submit to immediate confiscation. So there is a rending of hearts and cracking of packing cases, and Russian furs and pelisses flit across the Boulevards, the Rue & la Paix, among the arcades of the Rivoli, and the solumns of the Place de la Concorde, only to agonize the heaving bosom of beauty, or excite means and greans from marchands who have lived and fattened on their excellent pratiques. From house to house, go wherever you will, it is the same: the Russians, the dear Princess Lievn, the Prince Gutorski, the Count Galostz, are going! The war is already unpopular.

the Count Galosts, are going! The war is already unpopular.

Yet for all that, it is thought inevitable, and Lord Aberdeen, who has just declared he does not think so, without assigning any reason for the thought, is universally believed to be an imbecile. The Assembles Nationale has fairly given way, as has likewise the Journal of Debats. It is found impossible to break the alliance between England and France. The publics tion of the various documents on either side the Channe has cleared away an immense mystification which formerly enveloped the subject, and the whole conduct of this mad autocrat is seen to be so palpably wrong that no one has now the courage to utter a word in extenuation of it. To be sure, certain hints are thrown out shout the expense, and a calculation made that should the war last only one year the cost would be, at the least, forty millions sterling, the half of which would, of course, have to be furnished by the French; and this is an argument to which the French are by no means insensible.

It is said that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has selected.

in their road to agen and marsenies, and so to Matia. It is even said that the Greyne in the Champs Eyaces is being fitted up expressly for their accommodation. The is is sindom in not having too many of these red-coats at a mind anything like larger bodies of them might produce. One account states that Enos, in Romeells is to be the depot, first, because it will save ships and transports the decion delays and dangers which always attend the navigation of the Straits of the Dardanelles; and next, because it is the nearest point of the sea of the archipelago of Adrionople—that is, the theatre of the war, which is significant to the control of the subject to General Polissier, and the enganization of the army. Generals Canrobert and the decions of the army. Generals Canrobert and the organization of the army. Generals Canrobert and the organization of the army. Generals Canrobert and the organization of the army. Generals Canrobert and M. Mahon are likewise to command divisions of the army. For the moment nothing is said about Marshallst. Arnaud, who, notwithstanding his infirm state of health, is supposed to be igalously alive to his authority. There are special reasons why such a personage may cause Louis Napoleon some trouble.

A next from Brest has just put to sea, in order to proceed to Toulon, Algeria, Civita Vecchia, and embark the green control of the state of the state of the command all the male population from eighteen to forty to make a dash at Kalefat and the Dannber, and a curi-most state of the state of things. They say that it is quite possible for the Russians to strike a declaive blow on the hundre before a French profuse.

The Turks at Constantinople are certainly not alto-agent and the state of things. They say that it is quite possible for the Russians to strike a declaive blow on the hundre before a French or English soldier can come to their assistance, and that should the Caar do this, and at the same time revolutionist the Sutzonian subjects of the Forte, the Sutlan would be altogether at

The King of the Belgiansmas a "mark of his Majesty's friendly sentiments." has nominated Prince Napoleon Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, and the officers who accompanied him are nominated to inferior grades in the

friendly sentiments," has nominated Prince Napoleon Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, and the officers who accompanied him are nominated to inferior grades in the same order.

Mr. E. H. Kimball, of New York, has Just purchased a number of fine sheep from the choice merino flocks of MM. Gilbert & Cognot, of the Soine-et-Oise. Many of these animals have been before exported to America. They fetch from 250 fr. to 3,000 fr. each.

The preparations for the bela contumes at the Tuileries continue to occupy attention. The Princess Mathilde is determined to have her Olympic quadrille if there is a possibility of doing so. She herself is willing to play the part of Juno, but a difficulty arises as to who shall take that of Venus. Independent of the impersonation, there are obvious other objections to the character. There is an on dit that the Emperor was desirous that a Miss Sneyd, an English young lady of surpassing beauty, and of a kind not dissimilar to that of the Empress, should enact the part; but from some reason or other the fair Engenie does not approve of this proposition; indeed, it is said she by no means approves of the party receiving any invitation whatever to the balls or receptions which in future take place at the Palace.

There is talk of erecting a now theatre in the Rue Rivoli, where only pieces of the most unquestionable morality, and such as are calculated to raise the taste and morals of the public, are to be performed, and thus counteract, as far as possible, the vicious tendencies of but too many of the dramatic works of the day. The Archbishop of Paris and the high elergy are said to be highly favorable to the scheme.

The celebrated preacher, the Pere Ravignan, has had an interview with Napoleon, the object of which was to protest against the suppression of the College of St. Michael, closed on account of its being accused of holding socialist principles. The Emperor received M. Ravignan with great courtesy, and is even said to have promised to meet the measures for the future. He complain

PARIS. Feb. 16, 1854.

Characteristic Gayety of Paris in Despite of the Gracity of the Present Crisis—Ball at the English Ambassador's—
The Court Livery Question—Ball at Prince Ceartorisky's
—Speculations on the War Question, dc.

While the question of peace or war hangs in the air, suspended by a gossamer thread, on which the blood of thousands and the welfare of millions depends, the metacocilis of the Welfare alignment.

metropolis of la belle France flings out every species of attraction for the gay, the grave, the idle, or the care-

attraction for the gay, the grave, the idle, or the careworn. Its shops team with the riches of matchless art, its palaces glitter with purple and gold, and the high officials of State and diplomacy vie with the Imperial Prince whom they serve and are accredited to in exercising the rites and splendors of boundless hospitality.

The Moniteur of this morning had presented to the public, in type of unwonted magnitude, Napoleon's autograph epistle to the Emperor of Russia, and, though it struck the Bourse with such fear and trembling that the prices of stocks palpably receded, and gave a visible impulse to every class of political guidnuncs, in the evening the sound of song, of tabret, and of viol, was as rife as ever.

The English Ambaesador, Lord Cowley, gave a grand

sound of song, of tabret, and of viol, was as rife as ever. The English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, gave a grand dinner, at which assisted the Grand Duchesse de Bade, annt to the Emperor, the Duc de Bassano, the Grand Chamberlain, M. de Persigny, and their ladies, the American Minister, Lord Templetown, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, Lord and Lady Pollimore, and others, to the number of twenty-eight persons. In the evening Lady Cowley commenced her series of receptions, which will continue once a fortnight till the 24th of May, the birthday of the Queen of England, when a magnificent ball, generally the most brilliant of the season, concludes them.

The palace appropriated for the residence of the English Ambassador is called the best house in Paris. It is admirably constructed alike for the pageantries of State admirably constructed alike for the pageantries of State and the comforts of a residence. Its northern aspect commands the faubourg St. Honoré, while the southern commands the Champs Elysees, from the lower part of which it is separated by a beautiful jardin Anglesis, laid out with exquisite taste, and ornamented and sheltered by rare trees of luxurious growth. It was purchased of the Princess Borghese, sister of the great Napoleon, for a sum of £30,000; and one cannot help suspecting that a great deal of the furniture which it even now containmust have originally belonged to it, as the style is decidedly that of the Imperial regime.

Within the last year a sum of £8,000 has been expended in simply repairing the offices and renovating the gidling and the furniture; and it may readily be supposed that the representative of her Britannic Majesty wants nothing of those externals which are by many thought to add dignity to the office. He has, moreover, a salary of £8,000.

The reception rooms, which are very large and lofty, which willed and elittering with will will be supposed.

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The reception rooms, which are very large and lofty, richly gilded, and glittering with mirrors of colossal proportions, presented a coup d'œil last night, such as perhaps can, in these days of political heart-burnings, be only seen at the English Ambassador's. Here were mingled, as on neutral ground common to them all, the proud the Citizen-Orienist, whom the policy of Louis Philippe lifted from the bureau of commerce to the cabinet of State; here were the ministers, the kinsmen and lieges of Bonaparte, and they who by speech, and pamphlet, and contumacious bearing, had proclaimed him tyrant, liar,

light from the bornes of completing in a pedigree of a thorsamply with a continuation to bornes of completing of the Lowers of the continuation between the ministers, the kinsmen and lings of continuation between the ministers, the kinsmen and lings of continuation between the ministers, the kinsmen and lings of continuation and an advantage of the continuation of

tage, such as the acquisition of territory, &c.; and the strange alliances they now have, in the Quesa of Band the King of the Belgians, somewhat confuse them and the King of the Belgians, somewhat confuse them and the King of the Belgians, somewhat confuse them them are the navel force of England which you are developing, say they; look at the entente cordiale between your combined fleets, where you absolutely dare not let a single sailor or officer, except the admirals, have the slightest communication with each other. Your alliance is an alliance of flame and guapowder, only safe in division.

It turns out as I hinted in my last, that the Russian fleet did avail itself of the opportunity the withdrawal of the combined fleets to the Bosphorus afforded them, and made a very serious attempt at St. Nicholas, which might have proved another Sinope. In fact, the time has comewhen neither the French nor the English will submit either on the part of their governments or officers in command, to a shilly shally course. If war there must be, it must be carried on by brave hearts and stout hodies, not by gentlemen who are afraid of catching cold in the breeze; and the result to which all the negotiations have now brought us shows very clearly that had the governments backed their interference, if interference was measured to the stout of the fleets into the Black Sea, the state of affairs would in all human probability have blown away.

There is not a political man in Europe, writes the Siccle of this morning, who does not now think that if the governments of France and England had responded to the invasion of the Danubian provinces by the entranso of the fleets into the Black Sea, the state of affairs would have been now better; that the realization of what is mandemanded would have been more easy, that the Guer would have been now force; the realization of what is mandemanded would have been more easy, that the Guer would have been now force; it was our military honor.

The price of bread for the second fortnight of t

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

Effects in Paris of the Car's Reply to the Emperor's Letter—The French Ardor Cooling Down in Proportion as the English War Fever Rises—Louis Na poleon's "Roland for an Oliver"—Triumphant Success of Mayerbeer's "Bolie du Nord"—Bread Riot at Perigneux—Suicides Consequent on the late Bourse Losses—The Abbe de Lammanie—Grand Ball at the Hotel of the Minister of Finances. The announcement in the Moniteur that the Emperer Nicholas refuses the proposals of accommodation which have been offered him, surprises no one. That it has produced a vivid sensation cannot be denied; for however clearly we foresee a result, there is always a perceptible shock when the last thread of hope is snapped, even by those who have placed the least dependence upon it. The next step will probably be a formal declaration of war on the part of France and England against Russia; for

henceforth words must give place to blows. The respective armies on the Danube are supposed, in point of numbers? not to be unequally balanced. After each has left sufficient for garrison duty, perhaps the Russian and the Ottoman may separately dispose of some 120,000 men. But an expeditionary force of 50,000 French and 20,000 picked meaning the property will enable Turkey to take the effective to the content of the property will enable Turkey to the characteristics. from England, will enable Turkey to take the offensive which always immensely increases the force of any

army.

Both French and English are armed with and well esercised in the practice of the Minie rifle. The health of Omer Pacha is perfectly re-established, and he is seen daily on horseback, performing his duties with his usual exactness and energy.

There can be no doubt that an inkling of the intelli-

gence contained in the Moniteur, had previously found its way to the inner recesses of the Tuileries, or the publi-cation of Napoleon's letter could scarcely so soon have made its appearance. That letter has been placarded at the corner of every street in Paris, and posted in every barrack in France, and from the first has been looked

upon as a war proclamation.

M. de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, was over-whelmed when his servant placed the Monitour in his hands which contained the document, and did not scra-ple at once to say that the last hope of peace was destroyed. Its effect, however, on the public mind has

ple at once to say that the last hope of peace was destroyed. Its effect, however, on the public mind has certainly not been enthusiastic.

It becomes more and more obvious that the war is not a popular one on this side the channel. In proportion as the enthusiasm of England is apparent the French arder cools. The government has taken its line and will be any out there is a sort of mistrust on the part of the people that they are spreading a "broad back," on which their old enemy and rival, John Bull, is about to mounts. The Emperor of the French, it seems, with all his impassability, could not resist the temptation which the occasion afforded of paying off the great autocrat for some of the superciliousness exhibited by that personage towards him on his elevation to the throne of France. A M. de Kisseleff, the Russian ambassador, was bowing his final addeux, Napoleon is said to have expressed himself with a certain arch-gravity. "Tell the Emperor, most bondome," he said, "that should the ruder fate of war be unfortunately his, I shall not forget the Christian maxim, that a frere is welcome in adversity." The Russian envoy is said to have bit his lips at this allusion to the Crar's refusal to admit the French Emperor into the Crar's refusal to admit the French Emperor into the Crar's refusal to admit the French Emperor into the the first of the form the self-proclaimed "parvanu" of France.

To pass on to lighter matters, M. Lefnel, architect of the language of t

the palace at Fontainbleau, takes the place of the lamout-ed Visconti, for the completion of the Louvys. Meyerbeer's new opera, "L'Etoile du Nord," has just come out at the Opera Comique, and had one of the most